

August 31, 1774.

NUMB. 2384.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freshest Ad-

vices, Foreign and Domestic.



Messieurs HALL and SELLERS,
Your inserting the substance of a SPEECH, delivered at a
meeting of Mechanics, on the present alarming situation
of affairs, may not be improper at this time, as it con-
tains some necessary hints, and the real sentiments of nine
tenths of that body of men in this great city and county at
present.

A zealous Friend to both Countries.

Fellow-Citizens,

THE unhappy differences, subsisting between
England and America, are very alarming, and
merit the most serious deliberations of every
individual in both countries, to endeavour to
promote a reconciliation, upon a solid and permanent
foundation, and avert the consequences, which are preg-
nant with the greatest evils that ever befel this country,
and may possibly at one stroke be the ruin of both.

If we submit to the power of Parliament "in all cases
whatsoever," we become the most abject slaves, and a
prey, to be shot down at the pleasure of every incendiary.
It requires the wisest heads, and the firmest hearts, to con-
duct these disputes to a happy issue, and prevent the dire
effects of an established enmity.

But if Parliament will persist in exercising such a power
over us, the highest instance of our wisdom will be, to
unite as one man in every public measure. If every man
should be dissatisfied, because his favourite scheme is not
adopted, we should be like "a rope of sand" indeed.
Let us therefore offer our sentiments with discretion, and
pursue the course of our arguments and objections with
decency and moderation. Let every man be governed by
the resolves of the city or county wherein he resides,
every city and county by the resolves of the Provincial
Committee, and finally, every province by the determi-
nation of the whole in a General Congress.

Such an union will most assuredly save America. For
no country was ever so happily situated to preserve its li-
berties as this, when invaded by those in power at the
head of the empire. Bounteous nature, aided by the
arts and agriculture, pours forth her stores in great abun-
dant, and yields us all the necessities of life. It is true,
without commerce we cannot draw riches, and luxuries
or superfluities from other countries; but we abound in
corn, cattle, &c. and may have a surplus for millions.
England is differently circumstanced. They are a ma-
nufacturing and trading nation. If a merchant in Phila-
delphia had his stores filled with the richest commodities,
and no man would purchase from him, he might as well
dwell in the Deserts of Arabia. If we withhold our
trade from Britain, and the staff of life from the West
Indies and Portugal, England will lose her best and safest
customers, besides a large revenue, arising from the duties
of rum, sugar, tobacco, &c. and Portugal must turn her
trade into another channel, to procure flour. The French
have nearly rivalled Britain in her manufactures, and their
trade to the Straights and Turkey; the Hollanders have
rivalled her as the Carriers of Europe; the balance of
trade to Russia is against her; and there is no country
upon the face of the globe, where she can find a market
to take off the merchandize now purchased by North-
America, the West-Indies and Portugal. How then are
they to vend their goods? How are their numerous ma-
nufacturers and others to be employed? They have no
vacant lands to improve, nor can they contrive any other
means of procuring support. The consequences to them
must be dreadful. They must starve, or seek their bread
in a foreign land. If their manufacturers, compelled by
necessity, emigrate, a decrease of numbers (which are the
strength and riches of a nation) must ruin the state.
These are not mere speculations or chimeras, but real
and substantial truths. In England, labour is cheap, and
provisions dear, and the chief part of their manufacturers
gain a bare support, when they have constant employ; if
they are unemployed one half their time, ruin must ensue.
If those in power will not restore our rights, and do us
justice, for the sake of justice, they must do it, for the
sake of our custom. On this ground we stand secure;—
on this ground we shall conquer our greatest enemies,
without lifting up a finger. This is not presumption, or
an insult to the Parent State. Every man of sensibility
will use his utmost efforts to preserve and secure his life,
his liberty and property. Nor does acting thus prudently
imply independency in us, or a denial of aids to the
Crown. The Ministry have ever held out these two false
lights of independency, and a denial of aids, to deceive
the unthinking part of the nation, the first of which is as
preposterous, as the latter is false. When Great-Britain,
like Rome, is torn by intestine divisions, enervated by
luxury, and no more able to support her rank amongst
the Powers in Europe, then her Colonies, like those of
Rome, must fall a prey to foreign power, or think of in-
dependency;—but whilst England maintains her present
superiority, an independence of the Colonies is a mere
elusion. In time of war we have no ships of force, except
a few small guarda costas; in time of peace none so large
as a peregaua; and what small forts we have, are garrisoned
by King's troops. Our inability and defenceless state, our
policy in government, and natural connections with Brit-
tain, are an insurmountable and final bar to independency.
As to the second, our zeal for the King, his Crown and
dignity, and glory of the nation, to which we are bound
by the strongest ties of natural affection, induced us to
grant more supplies in the late war, than our circum-
stances could afford. The Parliament were then so sen-
sible of it, as to reimburse us a part. I know it has been
alleged, "we are not bound to grant supplies, and may
prove refractory hereafter;" but this is vague in itself.—
The interest of Britain is our interest, and our ruin would
end in their destruction.

But that all groundless fears and jealousies may be ob-
viated, suppose (and I speak with submission) this point

should be discussed at the General Congress, and some
certain quota in time of peace (to be augmented in time
of war) be proposed, and transmitted with the petition
and remonstrance? If such a proposal should be rejected,
it would convince the nation we are willing to be bound
to grant aids, if we are permitted to raise the money in a
constitutional mode. Should such a plan be adopted, and
afterwards confirmed by each legislature, and any colony
become refractory, the other colonies would desert her,
and, moreover, join the Mother Country to enforce obe-
dience, and make such refractory colony grant her pro-
portion. Such a plan would effectually secure aids from
America, when called for in a legal way. If some such
line is drawn, it will remove all our unnatural disputes, and
secure a lasting happiness to both countries, which is the
mutual wish of every sincere Englishman and American.
But as all petitions and remonstrances have hitherto
proved a waste of paper, and further propositions only
may be such a procrastination of time, as to distress Bos-
ton, and involve all America in one common ruin (for if
they submit, every colony must fall in rotation) let us
then improve the present moment, and exercise the means
(not of choice but necessity) that Providence hath en-
dowed us with, at the same time we offer propositions
of reconciliation.

My fellow-citizens! if you have any tenderness for the
most amiable part of the creation, whose weak frame and
feeble arm, without your aid, cannot break the galling
yoke of oppression, or secure them from the rude insults
of a licentious soldiery; if you have any love for the
lipping prattlers that fondle round your knees, and are
growing up to fill your places; I say, if you have any re-
gard for female delicacy or a helpless offspring, call forth
your manly souls to action, not to acts of violence and
hostility, but to acts of prudent preservation, to unite as
one man, with one heart and one mind, to evade every
unconstitutional act of Parliament; desert from trade, as
far as shall be wisely concerted at a General Congress,
and starve those leeches of a corrupt Ministry, that prey
upon your vitals, under the sanction of corrupt laws,
and then exult in your distress; reflect on the virtuous
heroism of your fathers, and seal the glory their integrity
acquired; they purchased liberty at the loss of many a
gallant man; they arrived at glory through a sea of blood;
your's is a happier lot; let your heroism be, abstaining
from luxuries and superfluities; you will acquire glory by
a virtuous self denial; this will effectually secure liberty,
that darling of a Briton's heart; this will secure that li-
berty, for which many of your Ancestors bled and died.
Freedom is a downy pillow, on which you may rest se-
cure; freedom will crown your industry with riches and
honour; freedom is the basis and firm support of the Bri-
tish constitution. May you support it while you have
breath, and transmit it inviolate to the latest posterity.

TO THE FREEHOLDERS OF THE PROVINCE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

GENTLEMEN,

A REPORT has been spread thro' the city of Phi-
ladelphia, that a very large quantity of British
Merchandize is now on its way to that city, shipped by
merchant adventurers in England, not heretofore con-
cerned in this trade, with design to take advantage of a
Non-importation Agreement, if such a thing should take
place among us; and intimations have been received that
this scheme has the countenance, if not the assistance, of
the present wicked Ministry. How far this report may be
depended upon, I shall not pretend to determine. But a
scheme, tending so directly to counteract the good
effects of a Non-importation Agreement, must awaken
the most unfeeling to enquire, What plan can be adopted
effectually to prevent its fatal tendency? I think it impos-
sible that the freemen of this province can tamely see the
trade of our merchants (who are ready and willing to sa-
crifice every advantage, which can arise from it to them-
selves and their families, provided this sacrifice will tend
to preserve and establish the liberty of their country) thus
artfully wrested out of their hands, and a fatal blow given
to the best concerted opposition to the cruel and unjust
measures of a dangerous faction, now in power at home.
The eyes of many Philadelphians were, upon this report,
turned towards the Committee, appointed by the city and
county of Philadelphia on the 18th of June last, and (it is
said) they have had a meeting, to consult what ought
to be done on this alarming occasion. If any plan has
been laid by them, for the purpose I am speaking of, it
has not yet transpired. No doubt the intention of their
meeting was perfectly good; but as some of the members
of that Committee, and very many of their fellow-citi-
zens (recollecting that the Committee were appointed for
special purposes, mentioned in the resolves of the 18th of
June, and have no general directions or authority for any
purpose, other than was at that time pointed out) are of
opinion, that the Committee ought not to consider them-
selves as your Representatives, or act in the capacity of a
Committee. I therefore beg leave to recommend to your
consideration, the urgent necessity of appointing a new
Committee to watch over the public welfare, and to ad-
vise what ought to be done upon every emergency which
may happen, before the Congress shall have fully resolved
what effectual steps ought to be taken by the people of
this continent in general. Is it not highly probable that
we can now, after the opinion of the members of the
Committee already mentioned are generally known, fix
upon such a Committee, as the people can fully confide
in and depend upon, to advise and direct what shall be
done on any emergency; and especially, in case the ship
or ships should arrive with the goods on board, circum-
stanced as hath been reported.

AN ARTISAN.

Just arrived from NEWRY, in the Ship Betsey, SAMUEL
KYLE, Master,

A NUMBER of stout healthy SERVANTS and
REDEMPTIONERS, men, women, and boys,
whose times are to be disposed of by said master on board the
ship, opposite Market-street, or JOSEPH CARSON, in Second-
street.

To be sold from on board the above ship, a parcel of exceeding
good Irish BEEF, in tierces, and Scotch HERRINGS, in
barrels.

Baltimore-Town, August 19, 1774.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned from taking an assign-
ment of a BOND from us, the subscribers, to MILES
LOVE, for Six Hundred Pounds, currency, dated June 22, 1774,
conditioned for the payment of Two Hundred Pounds on the
first day of October next; and One Hundred Pounds on the first
day of October, 1775; as the said bond was given for payment
of a tract of land bought of him, the title of which is defective;
therefore the said bond will not be paid by

ANDREW LINEBURGER, WILLIAM LEAVELEY.

Philadelphia, August 24, 1774.

THE subscriber is now wanting a number of NEGROES,
men, women, boys or girls, farmers, house Negroes, or
tradesmen, that are real slaves, and good titles; all persons
that have such to dispose of, please to apply to me, at the Lon-
don Coffee-house, on market days, from eleven o'clock to one,
at other times at my house, the north end of Second-street, op-
posite to the Bath. Should I be gone in the country, please to
leave descriptions of the Negroes, and where to be found, with
Mr. JOHN YOUNG, junior, saddler, in Market-street.

To be RENT'ED, for the term of five years, a
good Merchant Mill, within a little distance of Baltimore, in
Maryland, which is always employed, on a never-failing stream,
situated in a fine wheat country, 3 pair of stones, and every thing
in the completest order, equal to any I have seen in this province.
The advantages from hogs, owing to the valuable range about the
mill, will amount to near 200l. per ann. There is also to be sold,
on the premises, on the 3d Thursday in October, a very profitable
Ordinary, at King-William Court-house, in Virginia, with 600
acres of valuable land adjoining it. The Ordinary, and the seve-
ral good tenements, have rented for 170l. per annum, and are
now well worth 200l. The purchaser shall have possession on
the first day of November, on paying one fifth of the purchase-
money, bond and security given for the payment of one fifth
yearly, until the whole is paid. Dimensions of the houses,
first 72 by 20, with a piazza the whole length of the house;
second 40 by 18; third 32 by 16, with two large stables, and all
other convenient out-houses; also a long-acquainted store. The
whole within two miles of navigation. For further particulars,
please to apply to BENJAMIN BANNERMAN.

By virtue of several writs to me directed, will be sold by
public vendue, on Tuesday, the 27th day of September
next, at the house of James Gallagher, on Juniata river, in Fer-
managh township, Cumberland county, the five following de-
scribed tracts of land, situated in Pfauts's Valley, in Greenwood
township, in said county, one of them called The Two Springs,
containing 70 acres and 39 perches, and allowance; the second
tract called The Old Town, on Cockalamus Creek, containing
119 acres, 4 perches, and allowance; the third tract containing
130 acres, 5 perches, and allowance, adjoining lands of Thomas
Dyer, and others; the fourth tract containing 329 acres, 1 perch,
and allowance, adjoining lands of Philip Hoover, Valentine
Kemble, and others; the fifth tract containing 162 acres, 4
perches, and allowance, adjoining lands of Pfauts and Philip
Hoover; some of said lands are well improved, and excellent
wheat land, well accommodated with water, and a great quantity
of meadow. There is a good road from said lands to the river,
by which wheat may be carried from thence to Middletown, for
4d. per bushel. Said several tracts of land, late the property of
John Pfauts. At same time will be sold, a plantation or tract
of land, situated on the south side of Juniata, in Milford town-
ship, adjoining lands of John McClelland, senior, and Thomas
Elliott; late the property of John McClelland, junior. All said
tracts seized and taken in execution by

Carlisle, August 10, 1774. E. BLAIN, Sheriff.

Maryland and New-Castle RAGGED MONEY
EXCHANGED, at a very moderate Allowance, by
THOMAS HARRIS, at his Store, in Water-
street, a few Doors below the Drawbridge.

To the FREEHOLDERS, and other ELECTORS,
for the County and Borough of CHESTER,
WHEREAS I have been elected one of your Repre-
sentatives for some years past, I desire that you will
please to choose another in my Place, at the ensuing Election,
and, in so doing, you will oblige, your assured Friend,
Eight-Month 26, 1774. JOHN MINSHALL.

For CHARLES-TOWN (SOUTH-CAROLINA)
The BRIGANTINE
SEAN T M P H,
JOSEPH BLEWER, MASTER,
A NEW VESSEL, conveniently provided
with genteel Accommodations for Pas-
sengers; will sail with all convenient
Speed. For Freight or Passage, apply to
JOSEPH BLEWER, at his House, in South-
work, or on board, at Mr. Joseph Sims's
Wharf, or to DANIEL ROBINSON, at his Store on said Wharf,
who has for Sale, Carolina Soal Leather; new Rice; and Pink-
Root.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.
RUN away from the subscriber, living in the township of
Woodbridge, East New-Jersey, an Irish servant, named
John Morgan, about 5 feet 4 inches high, and about 23 or 24
years of age; had on, when he went away, an old brown colour-
ed suttian coat, mended at the elbows, old bearskin jacket,
ozenbrigs shirt, tow trowsers, yarn stockings, and thick shoes; he
is frequently carrying sticks and poles on his nose and forehead.
Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him, so as his master
may have him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable
charges, paid by JEREMIAH MANNING.
N. B. If brought to Philadelphia, the reward will be paid by
JOHN LEGG, at William Baker's, in Chestnut-street, between
Third and Fourth-streets. August 10, 1774.

For more new ADVERTISEMENTS, see the fourth Page.

An ACT for making more effectual Provision for the Government of the Province of QUEBEC, in NORTH-AMERICA.

WHEREAS his Majesty, by his Royal Proclamation, bearing Date the Seventh Day of October, in the Third Year of his Reign, thought fit to declare the Provisions which had been made in respect to certain Countries, Territories and Islands in America, ceded to his Majesty by the definitive Treaty of Peace, concluded at Paris on the Tenth Day of February, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Sixty-three: And whereas, by the Arrangements made by the said Royal Proclamation, a very large Extent of Country, within which there were several Colonies and Settlements of the Subjects of France, who claimed to remain therein under the Faith of the said Treaty, was left, without any Provision being made for the Administration of Civil Government therein; and certain Parts of the Territory of Canada, where sedentary Fisheries had been established and carried on by the Subjects of France, Inhabitants of the said Province of Canada, under Grants and Concessions from the Government thereof, were annexed to the Government of Newfoundland, and thereby subjected to Regulations, inconsistent with the Nature of such Fisheries: May it therefore please your most Excellent Majesty that it may be enacted, and be it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That all the Territories, Islands and Countries in North-America, belonging to the Crown of Great-Britain, bounded on the South by a Line from the Bay of Chaleurs, along the High Lands which divide the Rivers that empty themselves into the River Saint Lawrence, from those which fall into the Sea, to a Point in Forty-five Degrees of Northern Latitude, on the Eastern Bank of the River Connecticut, keeping the same Latitude directly West, through the Lake Champlain, until, in the same Latitude, it meets the River Saint Lawrence; from thence up the Eastern Bank of the said River to the Lake Ontario; thence through the Lake Ontario, and the River commonly called Niagara; and thence along by the Eastern and South-eastern Bank of Lake Erie, following the said Bank, until the same shall be intersected by the Northern Boundary, granted by the Charter of the Province of Pennsylvania, in case the same shall be so intersected; and from thence along the said Northern and Western Boundaries of the said Province, until the said Western Boundary strike the Ohio: But in case the said Bank of the said Lake shall not be found to be so intersected, then following the said Bank, until it shall arrive at that Point of the said Bank, which shall be nearest to the North-western Angle of the said Province of Pennsylvania, and thence, by a right Line, to the said North-western Angle of the said Province; and thence along the Western Boundary of the said Province, until it strike the River Ohio; and along the Bank of the said River, Westward, to the Banks of the Mississippi, and Northward to the Southern Boundary of the Territory granted to the Merchants Adventurers of England, trading to Hudson's-Bay; and also all such Territories, Islands and Countries, which have, since the Tenth of February, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Sixty-three, been made Part of the Government of Newfoundland, be, and they are hereby, during his Majesty's Pleasure, annexed to, and made Part and Parcel of, the Province of Quebec, as created and established by the said Royal Proclamation of the Seventh of October, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Sixty-three.

Provided always, that nothing herein contained, relative to the Boundary of the Province of Quebec, shall in any wise affect the Boundaries of any other Colony.

Provided always, and be it enacted, That nothing in this Act contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to make void, or to vary or alter any Right, Title, or Possession, derived under any Grant, Conveyance, or otherwise howsoever, of or to any Lands within the said Province, or the Provinces thereto adjoining; but that the same shall remain and be in Force, and have Effect, as if this Act had never been made.

And whereas the Provisions, made by the said Proclamation, in respect to the Civil Government of the said Province of Quebec, and the Powers and Authorities given to the Governor and other Civil Officers of the said Province, by the Grants and Commissions issued in consequence thereof, have been found, upon Experience, to be inapplicable to the State and Circumstances of the said Province, the Inhabitants whereof amounted, at the Conquest, to above Sixty-five thousand Persons, professing the Religion of the Church of Rome, and enjoying an established Form of Constitution and System of Laws, by which their Persons and Property had been protected, governed and ordered, for a long Series of Years, from the first Establishment of the said Province of Canada; be it therefore further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the said Proclamation, so far as the same relates to the said Province of Quebec, and the Commission under the Authority whereof the Government of the said Province is at present administered, and all and every the Ordinance and Ordinances made by the Governor in Council of Quebec for the Time being, relative to the Civil Government and Administration of Justice in the said Province, and all Commissions to Judges and other Officers thereof, be, and the same are hereby revoked, annulled, and made void, from and after the First Day of May, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-five.

And, for the more perfect Security and Ease of the Minds of the Inhabitants of the said Province, it is hereby declared, That his Majesty's Subjects, professing the Religion of the Church of Rome, of and in the said Province of Quebec, may have, hold and enjoy, the free Exercise of the Religion of the Church of Rome, subject to the King's Supremacy, declared and established by an Act, made in the First Year of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, over all the Dominions and Countries which then did, or thereafter should, belong to the Imperial Crown of this Realm; and that the Clergy of the said Church may hold, receive and enjoy, their accustomed Dues and Rights, with respect to such Persons only as shall profess the said Religion.

Provided nevertheless, That it shall be lawful for his Majesty, his Heirs or Successors, to make such Provision, out of the rest of the said accustomed Dues and Rights, for the Encouragement of the Protestant Religion, and for the Maintenance and Support of a Protestant Clergy within the said Province, as he or they shall, from Time to Time, think necessary and expedient.

Provided always, and be it enacted, That no Person, professing the Religion of the Church of Rome, and residing in the said Province, shall be obliged to take the Oath required by the said Statute, passed in the First Year of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, or any other Oaths substituted by any other Act in the Place thereof; but that every such Person, who, by the said Statute, is required to take the Oath therein mentioned, shall be

obliged, and is hereby required, to take and subscribe the following Oath before the Governor, or such other Person in such Court of Record as his Majesty shall appoint, who are hereby authorized to administer the same, viz.

I A. B. do sincerely promise and swear, That I will be faithful, and bear true Allegiance to his Majesty King George, and him will defend, to the utmost of my Power, against all traitorous Conspiracies and Attempts whatsoever, which shall be made against his Person, Crown and Dignity; and I will do my utmost Endeavour to disclose and make known to his Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, all Treasons and traitorous Conspiracies and Attempts, which I shall know to be against him or any of them; and all this I do swear without any Equivocation, mental Evasion, or secret Reservation, and renouncing all Pardons and Dispensations from any Power or Person whomsoever to the contrary.—So help me GOD.

And every such Person, who shall neglect or refuse to take the said Oath before mentioned, shall incur and be liable to the same Penalties, Forfeitures, Disabilities and Incapacities, as he would have incurred and been liable to for neglecting or refusing to take the Oath required by the said Statute, passed in the First Year of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all his Majesty's Canadian Subjects within the Province of Quebec, the religious Orders and Communities only excepted, may also hold and enjoy their Property and Possessions, together with all Customs and Usages relative thereto, and all other their Civil Rights, in as large, ample and beneficial Manner, as if the said Proclamation, Commissions, Ordinances, and other Acts and Instruments, had not been made, and as may consist with their Allegiance to his Majesty, and Subjection to the Crown and Parliament of Great-Britain; and that in all Matters of Controversy, relative to Property and Civil Rights, Resort shall be had to the Laws of Canada, as the Rule for the Decision of the same; and all Causes that shall hereafter be instituted in any of the Courts of Justice, to be appointed within and for the said Province, by his Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, shall, with respect to such Property and Rights, be determined agreeably to the said Laws and Customs of Canada, until they shall be varied or altered by any Ordinances that shall, from Time to Time, be passed in the said Province by the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or Commander in Chief, for the Time being, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Legislative Council of the same, to be appointed in Manner herein after mentioned.

Provided always, That nothing in this Act contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to any Lands that have been granted by his Majesty, or shall hereafter be granted by his Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, to be holden in free and common Socage.

Provided also, That it shall and may be lawful to and for every Person, that is Owner of any Lands, Goods or Credits, in the said Province, and that has a Right to alienate the said Lands, Goods or Credits, in his or her Life-time, by Deed of Sale, Gift, or otherwise, to devise or bequeath the same at his or her Death, by his or her last Will and Testament, any Law, Usage or Custom, heretofore or now prevailing in the Province, to the contrary hereof in any wise notwithstanding; such Will being executed either according to the Laws of Canada, or according to the Forms prescribed by the Laws of England.

And whereas the Certainty and Lenity of the Criminal Law of England, and the Benefits and Advantages resulting from the Use of it, have been sensibly felt by the Inhabitants, from an Experience of more than nine Years, during which it has been uniformly administered; Be it therefore further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the same shall continue to be administered, and shall be observed as Law in the Province of Quebec, as well in the Description and Quality of the Offence, as in the Method of Prosecution and Trial, and the Punishments and Forfeitures thereby inflicted, to the Exclusion of every other Rule of Criminal Law, or mode of proceeding thereon, which did or might prevail in the said Province before the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Sixty-four, any Thing in this Act to the contrary thereof in any Respect notwithstanding; subject nevertheless to such Alterations and Amendments, as the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or Commander in Chief for the Time being, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Legislative Council of the said Province, hereafter to be appointed, shall, from Time to Time, cause to be made therein, in Manner herein after directed.

And whereas it may be necessary to ordain many Regulations for the future Welfare and good Government of the Province of Quebec, the Occasions of which cannot now be foreseen, nor, without much Delay and Inconvenience, be provided for, without intrusting that Authority, for a certain Time, and under proper Restrictions, to Persons resident there: And whereas it is at present inexpedient to call an Assembly; be it therefore enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful for his Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, by Warrant under his or their Signet or Sign Manual, and with the Advice of the Privy Council, to constitute and appoint a Council for the Affairs of the Province of Quebec, to consist of such Persons resident there, not exceeding Twenty-three, nor less than Seventeen, as his Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, shall be pleased to appoint; and; upon the Death, Removal or Absence of any of the Members of the said Council, in like Manner to constitute and appoint such and so many other Person or Persons, as shall be necessary to supply the Vacancy or Vacancies; which Council, so appointed and nominated, or the major Part thereof, shall have Power and Authority to make Ordinances for the Peace, Welfare, and good Government of the said Province, with the Consent of his Majesty's Governor, or, in his Absence, of the Lieutenant-Governor, or Commander in Chief for the Time being.

Provided always, That nothing in this Act contained shall extend to authorize or empower the said Legislative Council, to lay any Taxes or Duties within the said Province, such Rates and Taxes only excepted, as the Inhabitants of any Town or District within the said Province may be authorized by the said Council to assess, levy and apply, within the said Town or District, for the Purpose of making Roads, erecting and repairing public Buildings, or for any other Purpose respecting the local Convenience and Oeconomy of such Town or District.

Provided also, and be it enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That every Ordinance, so to be made, shall, within Six Months, be transmitted by the Governor, or, in his Absence, by the Lieutenant-Governor, or Commander in Chief for the Time being, and laid before his Majesty for his Royal Approbation; and if his Majesty shall think fit to disallow thereof, the same shall cease and be void from the Time that his Majesty's Order in Council thereupon shall be promulgated at Quebec.

Provided also, That no Ordinance touching Religion, or by which any Punishment may be inflicted, greater than

Fine or Imprisonment for Three Months, shall be of any Force or Effect, until the same shall have received his Majesty's Approbation.

Provided also, That no Ordinance shall be passed at any Meeting of the Council, where less than a Majority of the whole Council is present, or at any Time except between the First Day of January and the First Day of May, unless upon some urgent Decision, in which Case every Member thereof resident at Quebec, or within Fifty Miles thereof, shall be personally summoned by the Governor, or, in his Absence, by the Lieutenant-Governor, or Commander in Chief for the Time being, to attend the same.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That nothing herein contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to prevent or hinder his Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, by his or their Letters Patent under the Great Seal of Great-Britain, from erecting, constituting, and appointing, such Courts of Criminal, Civil, and Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, within and for the said Province of Quebec, and appointing, from Time to Time, the Judges and Officers thereof, as his Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, shall think necessary and proper for the Circumstances of the said Province.

Provided always, and it is hereby enacted, That nothing in this Act contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to repeal or make void, within the said Province of Quebec, any Act or Acts of the Parliament of Great-Britain heretofore made, for prohibiting, restraining or regulating, the Trade or Commerce of his Majesty's Colonies and Plantations in America; but that all and every the said Acts, and also all Acts of Parliament heretofore made, concerning or respecting the said Colonies and Plantations, shall be, and are hereby declared to be in Force, within the said Province of Quebec, and every Part thereof.

L O N D O N, June 7.
The following is a SKETCH of a popular Nobleman's SPEECH ON AMERICAN AFFAIRS:

MY LORDS,
WANT of health has hitherto prevented me from giving my sentiments on the several bills, which have come under your consideration with respect to America; I hope I may therefore be indulged in the opportunity of travelling out of the line of the present matter of the day. I shall endeavour to speak with tenderness and caution; I know your Lordships can't bear much; I will be, if possible, void of offence.—Was I in Boston, I would say they were wrong to destroy the property of the India Company: I say here, you have been the original aggressors; a law is past which may seal my lips, but were I to speak what I think, and what I know to be constitutional, I would tell you—you have in weakness written a dead letter—you have set up an image which you dare not own, and which the people of America laugh at: I would tell you, you have no right to touch the pocket, much less the life, of a fellow subject in America; he submits himself to the necessity of your laws relative to trade, and the regulation of a national commerce, because he feels the necessity; he agrees to buy the wool, employ the weaver, and to be measured by the taylor you recommend; but when he has put on his cloaths, he says they are his own; he says, you shall not have his coat, because he is no longer sure of his waistcoat and breeches.

My Lords, you have lived upon the support and industry of America these forty years; you have the great materials of commerce, not only cheaper from America than you used to have them from other countries, but you pay for those materials with wrought goods, which over-balances the account, and draws from them every shilling they have. This is the great, the solid, the supporting, the salutary contribution, which America pays, and which gives this venerable fabric from falling into dust. They will either laugh at, or resent your present measures with equal success: If they have coolness, they will make you sensible of what you lose; if they have recourse to arms, you must be the first, perhaps the only sufferers; you must be undone; they may work out their salvation. I am an old man in public business, my advice arises from experience; it may be worth something; recal your scanty forces from the wretched employment of murder; they are neither able or willing to execute your commands; be friends with America for your own interest and your own safety; you will want her affection when her sword is turned against you; a few ragged Highlanders obliged you to call upon a royal General, and a body of disciplined troops, to save this country; half a million of brave and desperate men, nurtured to arms, must eventually prevail. I have one word for that Rev. Bench. I want to know how they reconcile it to the true principles of christianity, to spill the blood of America like water?

A writer on the subject of the Quebec bill says, "As the spirit of liberty, in some of our colonies, has given so much trouble to Government, it was resolved to cherish the spirit of slavery in others: The French laws and popery being most conducive to this end, the one enlaving the body, the other the mind, they were both adopted by our State Movers behind the curtain, as most suitable to the principles they are desirous of engendering. This is the true source of the Quebec bill! The policy which gave rise to it is, however, as short sighted as it is pitiful; for the religion established by this bill as a favour, enjoins it, as a settled principle in the minds of its votaries, to throw off subjection to an Heretical State the instant a favourable opportunity offers."

June 16. A letter from Berlin, dated June 9, says, "His Prussian Majesty has given orders that the city of Marienburgh in New Prussia shall be fortified in the strongest manner, and garrisoned constantly with 8000 men; in the same manner are all the cities and towns in the new acquisitions to be garrisoned and fortified, and the regiments are now augmenting for that purpose."

Extract of a Letter from Paris, June 6.
The Prince de Soubise, and the Duke de Villiere, have desired leave to resign their employments, but the King refused them; being determined not to permit any of his Ministers to resign, till their conduct has been minutely enquired into. It is said that his Majesty, having some reason to disapprove of the Duke de la Villiere's behaviour, intimated to him his displeasure on that account, which occasioned his resignation. The Comptroller General is, it is said, under some apprehensions; not on account of his schemes for the public good, but because of their violence in point of execution, which the King objects to.

It is affirmed that the King, among other plans of economy, is resolved for the future to have but two Ambassadors, one for the Court of Vienna, and another for that of London, and to send to all other foreign Powers only Ministers of the second rank. His Majesty has declared his determination to preserve the peace with all the Powers of Europe, at all events, consistent with the dignity of his crown; in order by peace to make consider-

able savings, and by that means relieve his people by discharging the debts of the state. By calculations of plans already projected, it is found that a saving of 100,000,000 livres will be made in the two first years.

The present Gallican Monarch has done more for the ease and benefit of his subjects in ten days since his accession, than any of his predecessors, in the course of two centuries, have done during the whole of their respective reigns. The duties already remitted, and which fell chiefly on the middling and lower orders of the people, amounting, at the lowest computation to 25,000,000 of livres, or a sum little short of 1,200,000 l. sterling.

June 25. 'Tis said that a Great Personage has taken an additional disgust at another Great Personage's dividing with the minority on Friday last.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, June 15.

"According to the letters from Warsaw, the great and important affairs relative to the regulation of the limits of Poland with the three allied Powers, is going to be settled in earnest; the Commissioners appointed by the Republic having received their final instructions. We learn from good hands that Count de Branicky, Minister from the Court of Warsaw at Peterburgh, having complained heavily to the Empress of Russia of the proceedings of the King of Prussia in extending his acquisitions in Poland beyond the stipulated limits; her Imperial Majesty has written a letter to the King of Prussia, to desire him to desist from such proceedings, in order to put an end to the complaints upon this subject. His Prussian Majesty returned for answer, that the complaints of the Court of Warsaw were ill grounded; that he had done nothing more than was consistent with justice and his own incontestible right, and that he wished for nothing more than to avoid all complaints, by settling the limits upon a just and solid footing.

June 28. All the regiments of horse, foot, and dragoons, being now arrived at their respective summer quarters, orders are sent to the commanding officers to complete their respective corps.

A letter from Venice, dated June 3, says, "By a vessel just arrived here from Paros, we learn, that the Russian grand fleet is divided into squadrons, and employed on different expeditions. The ships which are gone on that against the Isle of Negropont, are commanded by Vice Admiral Greig. His squadron consists of ten ships of 50 guns and upwards, and six frigates, besides galleys and smaller vessels; there is a great number of soldiers on board, and so well supplied, that Negropont will certainly be subdued, especially as the Greeks there have lately rose against the Turkish government. Chevalier Alexiowna commands an expedition against the coast of Syria, and Admiral Spiritoff himself commands another against the Isle of Candia."

June 30. The freedom of the city of London will in a few days, it is said, be presented in a gold box to his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester; as a testimony of the affection and approbation with which his late conduct has inspired the citizens.

July 2. In an Address to the Freeholders of Great-Britain, the Author says:—"The time is fast approaching, which will determine, whether we shall be freemen or slaves; whether we shall tamely bow and court the galling yoke of oppression and tyranny, or whether we shall vigorously assert our constitutional rights, and defend our liberty and property with discreet and manly fortitude, and inflexible perseverance?—You have now had seven years probation, a time sufficient to mark the degrees, and ascertain the quantum of each Member's merit and demerit. To distinguish between those who, with true patriotic virtue, have nobly supported, or strenuously endeavoured to support the liberty of our country, upon the firm basis of our singularly excellent constitution, and those who have shamefully enlisted themselves under the ignominious banner of bribery and corruption, and have been so base as to accept of the price of chains and slavery. May an everlasting stigma be placed on the front of each betrayer of his country, to warn and deter every Elector from giving countenance or support to a wretch, who would betray its dearest interest to gratify his sordid avarice!"

July 5. A letter from Leghorn, dated June 15, says, "They write from Palermo, that another insurrection happened there lately, in which 120 of the garrison were killed, and the rest obliged to retire into the castle."

July 6. Yesterday morning died, at Holland-house, the Right Hon. Henry Fox; Lord Holland, Baron of Foxley, in Wilts, Clerk of the Pells in Ireland for life, and also for the lives of his two sons. His Lordship is succeeded in title and estate by his eldest son, Stephen Fox, Esq; now Lord Holland, which vacates his seat in Parliament for the city of Salisbury.—Also, at his seat at Little-Ealing, Zachariah Pearce, D. D. Lord Bishop of Rochester.

July 7. Several religious houses in different places of Spain have been lately shut up by an order from the King.

A letter from Stockholm, dated June 17, says, "In a critical time of politics as the present actually is, every thing that passes in the Court attracts the attention of the politicians. Our King was resolved a month ago to visit the Court of Peterburgh, under pretension to take a tour to his dominions of Finland; he has notified it to the Empress of Russia, as also to our Senates, in the beginning of this month; but the circumstances seem to have undergone a sudden change, and the King has altered his resolution. He has notified to the Russian Resident, Monsieur Stachief, that he is obliged to postpone his intended journey till the spring of next year; the Russian Resident immediately dispatched a Courier to his Court, to acquaint the Empress with the change of resolution of his Swedish Majesty. All our land and sea forces were very lately in a perpetual motion of exercising, and recruits are raising with the utmost expedition through the whole Swedish dominions."

WILLIAMSBURG, August 18. By an express from the frontiers we learn, that Colonel McDonald had just arrived from Wahatomakie, a Shawanese town on the Mufkingham, which he has destroyed, with all the plantations round it, taken three scalps, killed several of the Indians, and made one prisoner, with the loss of only two of his People, and six wounded; and that an expedition is planned against some of their other towns, which, if successful, will probably put an end to the war.—Several parties of Indians are daily seen on this side of the Allegheny Mountains, but they have done but little mischief of late, except scalping one family on the head of Cedar-creek.

BOSTON, August 15.

We hear that his Excellency Governor Gage desired the attendance of the Selectmen of this town at the Province-House on Saturday last, when he informed them of that clause in the late act of Parliament, forbidding town-meetings without special leave of the Governor, and gave the same to them to read; which being done, his Excellency told them he was ready on application to give liberty for a town's meeting, if he should judge it expedient; and being told that the province law had been the rule of their conduct in those matters, he said he was determined

to carry the acts of Parliament into execution, and they must be answerable for any bad consequences.

August 22. We hear that at a meeting of the Cadet Company last week, a letter was laid before them from Mr. Flucker to Col. Hancock, acquainting him that the Governor had no further occasion for him as Commander of that Corps. Upon which the Company voted a Committee to wait on his Excellency with a message, informing him, that in consequence of his extraordinary dismission of their first Officer, they had judged proper to return the Standard, which as Commander in Chief he had presented the Company on his taking the Chair, and to acquaint him they no longer considered themselves as the Governor's Independent Company of Cadets.

We hear his Excellency, when he received the Standard and Address, returned the Committee for Answer, that had he known their Intention, he should have saved them the Trouble.

We hear that his Excellency the Governor intends soon to issue his Majesty's Writs, for convening a General Assembly at Salem in October next.

Last week the committee of correspondence for this town received a polite, spirited and friendly letter from the committee of fifty one at New-York, covering the resolves of that city, wherein the committee disclaim their ever giving the least reason to insinuate their resolution to break off a correspondence with the committee of Boston; and request the copies of the letters, dates and references of publications, &c. in the papers, intending to create a jealousy so detrimental to the common cause. A committee is appointed to answer our brethren's desires, and it is hoped so much light will be obtained, as will serve to detect the hidden endeavours of some very industrious persons to impeach American virtue, and annihilate that confidence which is so necessary to the common salvation.

NEWPORT, August 22.

Last Thursday was married, at Bedford, in Dartmouth, Mr. CLEMENT BIDDLE, of Philadelphia, Merchant, to the amiable Miss BECCA CORNELL, Daughter of GIDEON CORNELL, Esq; late of this town, deceased.

Arrived at Dartmouth, on Friday last, Capt. Edy Coffin, from whaling; who, the 6th inst. met with a very heavy gale of wind at sea, and on the 8th, long. 61, lat. 40, spoke the ship Charming Sally, William Hodge, master, belonging to Philadelphia, bound from Scotland to New-York, or Philadelphia, who had, in the same gale, lost all his masts, bowsprit, head, and every thing off his deck, split one of his pumps, and received other damage: He brought out 80 passengers, 6 of whom were unfortunately killed, and 15 wounded. Capt. Coffin supplied him with a boat, and some other necessaries.

NEW-YORK, August 29.

Robert Yates, Peter Sylvester, and Henry Van Schaack, Esquires, are appointed Delegates for the City and County of Albany, to attend the Grand American Congress at Philadelphia the first of September next.

John Harring and Henry Wisner, Esquires, are appointed Delegates also for the like Purpose, for the County of Orange.

We hear from Great Barrington, in the Government of Massachusetts Bay, that last Week the newly appointed Judges met there, in order to hold a Court according to the new form of Government, fabricated by the Parliament, a great number of People assembled, supposed to be 1500—would by no means permit the Court to proceed, and at last they were obliged to retire, without doing any business.

By Capt. Jefferies we learn, That the Kent Man of War, of 70 guns, in saluting an Admiral in the Downs, blew up, by which Accident 70 Men lost their Lives, 40 more were carried to the Hospital, and the Ship was so much damaged, that it was with Difficulty Captain Fielding got her into Port.

PHILADELPHIA, August 31.

Last Week Col. Nathaniel Fulfon, and Major John Sullivan, Delegates from New-Hampshire, arrived here. On Monday Evening the Hon. Thomas Cushing, Esq; Samuel Adams, John Adams, and Robert Treat Payne, Esquires, Delegates from Boston, arrived in this City.

The Gentlemen Delegates from Connecticut are expected in Town this Evening.

As are those from Virginia and Maryland on Friday.

Last Friday died, in her 20th year, Mrs. PASCO, daughter of Mr. SAMUEL HOWELL, of this city, merchant, and wife to GEORGE PASCO, Esq; of Jamaica. An amiable vivacity and sweetness of disposition, accompanied with an engaging affability, qualities which ought ever to be the ornament of her sex, shone conspicuous in this lady's life, and renders her death much lamented by her kindred and friends.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, Philadelphia, Inward Entries.

Sloop Ranger, W. Wood, from St. Kitts and Anguilla. Sloop Polly, J. Davidson, Jamaica. Brig Three Brothers, T. Davis, Antigua. Brig Ranger, C. Biddle, Hispaniola. Ship Nancy and Polly, W. Sutton, and Brig James, J. Smith, Cadiz. Ship Morris, T. Bell, Madeira. Brig Harriot, J. Clubb, Alicant. Sloop Betsey, W. Undrill, Virginia. Sloop Two Brothers, J. Havens, Sloop Polly, G. Walton, and Schooner Betsey, J. Richards, N. Carolina. Ship Betsey, S. Kyle, N. Cattle on Delaware. Schooner Bonaventure, J. Waterman, Nantucket. Schooner Lively, J. Wells, Halifax.

OUTWARDS. Brig Thomas, J. Baxter, for St. Kitts. Brig Peggy, J. Garrigues, Cadiz. Brig Lucy, J. Pyner, and Brig Ranger, C. Biddle, Hispaniola. Brig Prince of Wales, J. Woods, St. Eustatia. Snow Goodwill, H. Richardson, Liverpool. Sloop Betsey, P. Lacey, Virginia. Brig Dolphin, J. Hunn, and Ship Butcombe, W. Phillips, Jamaica. Brig Sea Nymph, W. Moore, S. Carolina. Brig Industry, P. Hodgkinson, Nevis. Brig Harriot, J. Clubb, London. Sloop Peggy and Betsey, D. Ferguson, N. York. Brig Two Friends, R. Inkson, Dominica. Sloop Two Pollys, E. Carpenter, R. Island.

CLEARED. Snow Nancy, P. Robinson, and Sloop Bentham, J. Rivers, N. York. Schooner Polly, W. Wyar, and Schooner Kitty, J. Robinson, Dominica. Schooner Fame, J. Hilton, Schooner Betsey, F. Savage, and Sloop Charlotte, J. Erwin, Virginia. Ship Britannia, J. Souder, Lisbon. Brig Broker, G. Giffin, Brig Kitty, G. Lochie, and Brig Charlotte, P. Parker, Jamaica. Brig Barbados Packet, W. Hawkins, Barbados. Sloop Hope, R. Winter, N. Carolina. Sloop Peggy, A. Moore, Salem, N. E. Schooner Tryall, J. Bradford, and Snow Polly H. Zurburst, St. Eustatia. Brig Jenny, J. Lockton, London. Schooner Kitty, J. Robinson, Dominica. Ship Minerva, D. Gregory, St. Kitts. Schooner North-Island, J. Hammah, S. Carolina. Brig Boston Packet, F. Morth, Liverpool.

Philadelphia, August 31, 1774.

THE MEMBERS OF THE ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY

ARE desired to attend their Quarterly Meeting, at the Indian Queen, this Evening, at 7 o'Clock.

THOMAS LEIFER, Secretary.

THE potent Enemies of AMERICA laid open: Being some Account of the baneful Effects attending the Use of DISTILLED SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS, and the SLAVERY of the NEGROES. To be sold by HALL and SELLERS, JOHN DUNLAP, and JOSEPH CRUKSHANK.

To the FREEHOLDERS and others, ELECTORS of the City and County of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN, ENCOURAGED by your past generous, spirited and exemplary Favours, for which I return you my most sincere and hearty Thanks, I again intend to stand a Candidate for the Sheriff's Office, for which End I humbly solicit and request the Continuance of your Votes and Interest at the ensuing Election, which shall ever be had in grateful Remembrance, by

GENTLEMEN,

Your much obliged Friend, and humble Servant, August 29, 1774.

WILLIAM DEWEES.

SHIP TIMBER,

ABOUT 170 trees, knees and other crooked pieces, of different sizes and lengths, properly marked, and cut by the direction of a person acquainted with ship-building. The timber is cut in the rough, and lies ready for hauling, within less than half a mile of the river Delaware, from whence it may be rafted with ease. Any person inclining to purchase the whole together, as it lies on the spot, may have it on very reasonable terms, by applying to Mr. COXE, at Trenton, and may view the timber, at his Belmont Farm, lying about 12 miles above Trenton Ferry, and opposite to Mr. John Beaumont's, in Bucks county, where his tenant, George Ekenfallow, will attend to shew the timber upon being applied to.

He has also a young healthy NEGROE GIRL to dispose of, about 16 or 17 years of age, has had the small-pox, and capable of much drudgery service in town or country. Enquire as above, or of the PRINTERS.

TO BE SOLD, BY

STOCKER and WHARTON,

At their store, in Water-street, a little above Pine-street, THREE-penny, 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. and 20d. NAILS; 7 by 9, 8 by 10, 11 by 8, 11 by 9, and 13 by 11 WIND-GLASS, in boxes; pipes, in kegs and boxes; Bristol beer; Jamaica spirits; West-India rum; sugar, coffee, alspice, Lisbon wine, spermaceti candles, frying pans, scythes, forge hammers and anvils, Boston mackerel, Barcelona handkerchiefs, and a choice parcel of seasoned ship plank, from 2 to 3 inches thick.

MUSCOVADO SUGARS, of the best quality, in hogheads, tierces and barrels; West-India rum; Barbados spirit, old and fit for immediate use; genuine red port wine, in 1/2 casks and bottles; old Madeira wine, in pipes, hogheads and 1/2 casks; a few dozens of right good claret; a parcel of rhubarb; a new London made cable (about 9 1/2 inches) and some casks of essence vinegar, TO BE SOLD BY

GEORGE MEADE, and COMPANY.

To be LETT, and entered upon the 1st of October, HOUSE, at the upper End of Front-street, in the Northern Liberties, lately occupied as a Tavern, with a commodious Lot and Wharf; it is a very convenient Situation for a Lumber Yard of any Kind. Apply to JOHN LARDNER, in Second-street.

JAMES GALLAGHER, of this City, Shop-keeper, having made an Assignment of his Goods and Effects, for the Benefit of his Creditors; those Persons who are indebted to him, are desired to make immediate Payment, and his Creditors are requested to render their Accounts, duly attested, before the 16th Day of September next, when a Dividend is intended to be made. GEORGE MIFFLIN, and JOHN FIELD, acting Assignees. August 30, 1774. 4 W.

TO BE SOLD,

A SMART active lively NEGROE BOY, about 14 years of age, has had the small-pox, is well acquainted with house work, and a tolerable good waiter. Any Gentleman wanting such a one, may have a character of him from the present owner. Enquire of the PRINTERS.

TO BE LETT,

THE HOUSE and WHARFF, adjoining Pool's-bridge, at the upper End of Front-street, where Mr. John Britton now dwells. The Wharf has long been a well-accommodated Lumber Yard. For Terms, enquire of FRANCES CLIFTON, in Fourth-street, near Market-street.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Time of a Servant GIRL, who has two Years and four Months to serve, was bred in the North of Ireland, can spin and do House-work, is sober and honest, and sold for no Fault, but Want of Employ. Enquire of the PRINTERS.

WAS FOUND, on the 29th day of Fifth-Month past, on the road between Oxford and the Falls Meeting-house, in Bucks county, a FIVE POUND BILL, New-York currency. Whoever has lost the same, by applying to the subscriber, living in Falls township, proving their property, and paying charges, may have it again. BENJAMIN WATSON.

WHEREAS JOHN McCULLOUGH obtained a NOTE of me, the subscriber, bearing date on or about the 23d day of May last, for the sum of Fifteen Pounds, payable on demand. These are to warn all persons from taking any assignment on said Note, as I am determined not to pay any part thereof, unless compelled thereto by due course of law. JOHN WELSH.

Cecil County, Maryland, August 24, 1774.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, living at Elk Ferry, in the county aforesaid, a Negro man, named Penn, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, he is country born, well set, very talkative, and may probably make a great show of religion; he is a very black small eyed fellow; had on, when he went away, a snuff coloured jacket, without sleeves, an oxenbrigs shirt, and tarry canvas trousers; and for some years past has rowed in the Ferry-boat at Elk Ferry.

Said Negroe run away some years ago, and passed himself for a freeman, by the name of James Pemberton, and got a forged pass, signed Thomas Franklin, of Baltimore, on account of which he was employed by one Meredith, a Tanner, near Corryell's Ferry, and afterwards indentured himself to another Meredith, a Currier, in Philadelphia; and as he has been to New-York with said Meredith, he may now probably be making that way.

Whoever takes up said Negroe, and secures him in any of his Majesty's goals, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by THOMAS SAVIN. All masters of vessels are forbid to carry him off.

Philadelphia, August 12, 1774.

RUN away from the subscriber, about two weeks ago, a Negroe LAD, named CATO, about 15 years of age, 4 feet 8 or 9 inches high, square built; had on a bat that was painted, an oxenbrigs shirt and trousers, a claret coloured broadcloth coat, with white metal buttons, and good shoes. Whoever takes up and secures said Negroe, so that his master may get him again, shall have Ten Shillings reward, paid by WILLIAM TODD.

STRAYED or STOLEN, from the subscriber, living in Wilmington, on the 24th of August, at night, a dun HORSE, with a black mane and tail, a sharp back and rump, with a bridle along his back, branded on the near shoulder W, food before with old shoes, 7 or 8 years old, about 15 hands high, paces, trots, and hand-gallops well when rode, and has good courage. Whoever takes up the said horse and thief, if stolen, and the thief brought to justice, shall have Three Pounds reward, or Thirty Shillings for the horse, if taken up ten miles from home, and reasonable charges, paid by August 27, 1774. JOSEPH BENNETT.

WHEREAS William Dewees, Esq; High-sheriff of this county, hath advertised the sale of a certain messuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereto belonging, situate on the east side of Second-street, between Market and Chestnut-streets, the fourth corner of Black-horse-alley, on the 5th of September next, as the estate of Richard Robinson, deceased; now I do hereby give notice to all persons intending to purchase said premises, that the said Richard Robinson, in his life time, and before the said premises were any way incumbered, conveyed the same to me, by a deed duly executed and recorded, subject to a ground rent of 50l. per annum, which is all the interest belonging to the said Richard Robinson, at the time of his death, in the said messuage and lot of land.

FOUR POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Solebury township, Bucks county, on the 22d of this instant August, two Dutch servants, viz. Cornelius Snell, and Leena his wife, imported late from Hamburg, the man about 24 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, long visaged, brown complexion, slender built, talks broken English; he has been used to the sea, and is expected to seek employment as a sailor, or a cooper on board vessels, or along wharfs; had on, and took with him, nankeen jacket and breeches, Russia sheeting shirt and trousers, felt hat, thread stockings, and good shoes. The woman 23 years of age, rather short in stature, brown complexion, dark eyes, and round faced; had on, and took with her, an old quilt and petticoat, fine apron, laced cap, and good shoes. Whoever takes up said servants, and secures them in any goal or prison, so that their master may have them again, shall have the above reward, or Forty Shillings for either of them, with reasonable charges, paid by

JONATHAN INGHAM.

All masters of vessels are requested not to harbour or carry them off.

TO BE SOLD,

A QUANTITY of the best white clay, for sugar-house use, or sugar-boilers, or to stand fire. Any one wanting, by sending their orders, shall be served in the best manner, for country use, or put in hogheads for the West-Indies, or elsewhere. Also a sloop, of between 3 and 400 barrels burthen in the hold, 3 years old, built chiefly of mulberry and wild cherry. And also a wood-boat or flat, that carries about 14 cords of wood, with fails and rigging in good order; the mast strikes, to go under bridges. For terms of sale, apply to JOHN TOWERS, in Water-street, near South-street.

RUN away, on the night of the 22d of July last, from John Porter, Lin-keeper, in Whitpain township, Philadelphia county, an Irish servant girl, named Margaret Kelly, of a middle stature, thick set, stoops as she walks, has black hair, full faced, some what pitted with the small-pox, and appears to be about 22 years of age; had on, and took with her, one striped linen long gown, one lincey short gown, two lincey petticoats, one check apron, a blue and white cotton handkerchief, other clothes uncertain; it is strongly suspected that she has some acquaintances in or near Philadelphia, with whom she will endeavour to screen or conceal herself, by changing her apparel and her name. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures her in any goal, so that her master may get her again, shall have THREE DOLLARS reward, and reasonable charges, paid by JOHN PORTER.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Franconia township, Philadelphia county, on the 15th of August instant, a servant boy, named Henry Frocher, speaks the Hanoverian language chiefly, where he it is supposed he was born, is about 16 years old, and about 5 feet 3 inches high, walks knock-kneed, is pale faced, and has yellowish hair, has been only about a year in America, when I bought him out of a ship at Philadelphia; had on, when he went off, a pale coloured camlet jacket, lined with red shaloon in the sleeves, tow trousers and shirt, felt hat, and a pair of new shoes, with steel buckles in them, and a pair of yarn stockings; and took with him a check handkerchief, with yellow spots. Whoever takes up the said servant, and commits him to any of his Majesty's goals, so that I get him again, shall have FIVE POUNDS reward, paid by

JACOB LIGHTY.

RUN away, last night, from the Subscriber, living in New-Castle hundred and county, near the Red-lion, an Irish servant man, named JOHN TURNER, about 22 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, of a fair complexion, a little pock-pitted, wears his own long fair hair, which he keeps plaited and tied up, and is a pretty good scholar. Had on, when he went away, a coarse tow shirt and trousers, two linen ditto, a short nankeen coat, a coarse wool hat, old buckskin breeches, new double soled shoes, with brass buckles, and a pair of worsted stockings. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him, so that his Master may get him again, shall have THREE POUNDS, if taken in the county, and TEN POUNDS, if taken out of it, and reasonable charges, paid by

JOHN JAQUET.

Woodwick Township, Gloucester County, August 23, 1774.

ALL persons indebted to BENJAMIN MOSES CLAVA, either on bonds, bills, book debts or otherwise, are desired to come and pay or settle the same within a month after date, and those that have any demands against him, are requested to bring in their accounts, that they may be adjusted, as he intends to remove this fall to live in Philadelphia.

N. B. The subscriber has to let for a term of years, a new two story house, which he now lives in, and has kept shop in that or near it for several years past; it is well situated for trade, as it lays on the great road leading from Gloucester to Salem, about one mile from navigable water, there is ten acres of good land belonging to it, all in good fence and cleared, a young orchard of apples, pears, peaches and plumbs, a good stone cellar under the house, a pump of good water by the door, and several other buildings, such as stables, hay-house, barrack, cart shed, and sundry other conveniences, too tedious to mention. It will suit either a tradesman or shopkeeper, on account of its convenient situation.

BENJAMIN MOSES CLAVA.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE STAGE, some time ago established, between the city of Philadelphia and Baltimore-Town, by the way of New-Castle and Charles-Town, is and shall be continued, and the greatest care, regularity and punctuality, will be observed by the Proprietors.

JOSEPH TATLOW's Stage-boat sets off from the Crooked Billet Wharf, in Philadelphia, every Sunday; PATRICK HAMILTON's Stage-wagon leaves New-Castle every Tuesday morning, and always arrives at Charles-Town early in the evening of the same day, and the said Hamilton's Stage-boat sets off from Charles-Town every Wednesday morning, and frequently (if not always) arrives at Baltimore the same day, or early on Thursday. The Stage-boat returns from the County-wharf, in Baltimore-Town, every Saturday morning, and stops at Fell's-Point a couple of hours. Every Monday morning the Stage-boat leaves Charles-Town, and every Tuesday morning the Stage-boat leaves New-Castle. Our Wagons are covered with oil-cloth, with curtains and hanging seats, extremely easy and convenient for passengers. When the conveniences of this Stage, and the distance by land and water are considered, we presume the judicious will be of opinion, that it is more eligible than any Stage hitherto erected between Philadelphia and Baltimore-Town, as we can perform it, from Philadelphia to New-Castle, a tide sooner than the other Stages, so that the passengers are very seldom a night on the water. The whole expence of a passenger is only Eleven Shillings; luggage in proportion.

August 27, 1774.

Philadelphia county, King's, August 17, 1774.

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, a Dutch servant lad, named Caspar Finck, 18 years of age, about 5 feet high, has short reddish curled hair, small blue eyes, a freckled face. Had on, an old felt hat, a white red spotted handkerchief, an old white swan-skin jacket (mended before) with white metal buttons, homespun shirt, tow trousers, and old shoes, with brass buckles. Whoever takes up the said servant, and brings him to the subscriber, or secures him in any goal, so that his master may have him again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

JOSEPH PEMBERTON, Grazier.

Lancaster goal, August 23, 1774.

GENTLEMEN,

PLEASE to take notice, that I intend presenting a petition to the Honourable House of Representatives of the Freemen of the province of Pennsylvania, at their next sitting, viz. on the 19th day of September next, for an act for the relief of my person from imprisonment. These are therefore to notify you to appear before that Honourable House, on the 20th day of the same month, and offer your objections, if any you have, why the act should not pass.

I am, gentlemen,

Your humble servant,

JOHN SPORE.

GARDEN SEEDS, Wholesale and Retail, Of an extensive variety and goodnefs in kind, to suit this or any other climate, to be had of the subscriber, at his house in Newtown township, Gloucester county, also at his covered stall, the upper end of the Jersey market, in Philadelphia, on every market day; where captains of vessels, or others, may be supplied on the shortest notice, and on as reasonable terms as can be afforded, whose favours past are thankfully acknowledged; amongst which collection are the following, colliflower; colliflower broccolow; artichokes; blue broccolow; early Yorkshire cabbage, sugar-loaf ditto; sugar-loaf favoy, green ditto; best head cabbage; long orange carrots, lemon carrots; salmon radishes, short tow ditto; cale seed, Dutch ditto; flat turnips, Hanover ditto; winter ditto; Jerusalem cabbage turnip; early Dutch ditto; Silesia lettuce, cabbage ditto, green coat ditto; parsnips; red onions, Portugal ditto; asparagus; sage; marjoram; summer favory; cucumbers, Turkey ditto; cantelope melon, Turkey ditto; endive; celery; saffron; parsley; pepper-grafs; red pepper; pot marigolds; scurvy-grafs; fennel; caraway; coleander; rase parsley; balm; flower seeds, of many kinds; marrowfat pease, Spanish morats ditto, green hafts ditto, Charlotte dwarf ditto, dwarf marrowfat ditto; dwarf pease, sugar ditto; snap short beans, quail ditto, hotspur ditto; French beans, white ditto, white blossom ditto, valentine ditto; early white beans, early black-eyed ditto, windsor ditto, Massagan ditto; hemp seed; Canary seed; boiling beans, and pease of all sorts, &c. &c. RICHARD COLLINS, Gardiner.

CHARLES CIST,

PRESENTS his Service to instruct young Gentlemen in the German and Latin Languages, or in either of them, and acquaints the Public, that he intends to commence his Lectures at the Beginning of the Month of October next. As it will be necessary, with respect to the Age and Proficiency of the Scholars, to form Classes and fix Hours, for this Purpose he requests that those who will employ him in this Business, would be pleased to give him some Notice thereof beforehand. He is to be spoke with at Mr. HENRY MILLER's, Printer, in Race-street.

A FULLING-MILL, to be lett for a term of years, in Cumberland county, near Shippenburg, with a good frame house, stone chimney, two fire-places, and well finished, with a quantity of rich bottom land and meadow ground, some of which is cleared and fenced; it is in as good a place for the fulling business, as any in the three counties, and good pay; all things belonging to said mill in good order. Likewise a good two story large stone house, in Shippenburg, for a public house, and 30 acres of clear land, within $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile of said town, and more to be cleared, with said house to be lett for a term of years. Apply to JAMES M'CALL, in Shippenburg.

JOSEPH BARTH,

Living at BETHLEHEM, in the county of NORTHAMPTON, in PENNSYLVANIA,

BEGS leave to inform the PUBLIC, that he has begun printing cotton and linen with variety of colours. His colours stand washing as well as any imported from Europe, and in case of failure he promises to take no payment. He has more over the satisfaction to assure his customers, that his colours are in no respect pernicious to the cotton or linen, which is not the case in most of the imported prints. He hopes for the encouragement of the public, and will endeavour to deserve it by his assiduity to give satisfaction to his customers, and will procure the most fashionable patterns. His present forms are patterns for gowns, bed-covers, &c. Whoever will favour him with their custom, and will bring cotton or linen fit to be printed, may depend upon having their work done in the best manner, and at the most reasonable rate. He also sells printed cotton and linen for the lowest prices.

N. B. Said Joseph Barth dyes cotton yarn red, in beauty equal and by many trials supposed as lasting as the best Turkey yarn.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Lurgan township, Cumberland county, and province of Pennsylvania, a Scotch servant lad, named JOHN LOW, about 20 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, short black hair, with a mark of a sore on his right cheek, and like a ring-worm fore on his jaw; speaks broad Scotch, and says he is a wheelwright by trade; had on an old beaver hat, old blue cloth jacket, short wide trousers, light blue stockings, and an old blanket coat. Whoever takes up the said servant, and secures him in any goal, so as his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

JOHN TATE.

Queen Ann's county, Maryland, August 22, 1774.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward. RUN away from the subscriber, on the 18th instant, an indentured servant man, named RALPH ADAMS, a joiner by trade, born in England, a short well set fellow, with light brown hair, and very thick lips, he stoops in the neck when walking, and steps quick, is very talkative and flatters something in his speech, is an artful fellow, fond of drink, and will both swear and lie; went away meanly clad with only a country linen shirt and trousers, old hat, and a brown jacket with sleeves. Whoever takes up and secures him in any goal, so as he may be had again, if taken in this province, TEN DOLLARS, if out, the above reward, paid by

JOHN M'CONKIN.

TO BE SOLD.

THE Time of an English Servant Man, who has above three Years to serve, by Trade a Shoemaker, makes both Mens and Womens Shoes. Enquire of the PRINTERS. MOST about the latter end of July last, a black LEATHER POCKET-BOOK, with a brass clasp, containing about Five Shillings in cash, one Gold Ring, together with several instruments of writing, of no value to any person but the Owner. Whoever has found the same, and will deliver it to ISRAEL JACOBS, at the Bunch of Grapes, in Third-street, ASAPH WILLSON, Taver. keeper, in Frankford, or ROBERT LEWIS, Miller, at Pennypack-bridge, shall receive TWO DOLLARS reward.

Bristol Borough, August 23, 1774.

WHEREAS my wife JANE, by her imprudent conduct, has rendered my cohabiting with her any longer extremely difficult and uneasy; I am therefore under the disagreeable necessity of thus forewarning all persons against trusting her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting after the date hereof.

DAVID DAVIS.

Province of Pennsylvania, ff.

PURSUANT to an ORDER of the HOUSE of ASSEMBLY, LL and every Person and Persons whomsoever, possessed of the true Bills of Credit, dated the 1st Day of March, 1769, under the Denomination of EIGHT SHILLINGS, TWELVE SHILLINGS, THIRTY SHILLINGS, and SIXTY SHILLINGS (issued by an Act of Assembly of this Province, passed February 18, 1769) are hereby notified to bring them to the Subscriber, in Philadelphia, without Delay, in order to have them exchanged, agreeable to the Direction of the said Act; and unless this Notice be complied with, those who detain them will be in Danger of losing an Opportunity of receiving the Value of such Bills.

OWEN JONES, Provincial Treasurer.

PENNSYLVANIA, ff.

JULY 26, 1774.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the COMMITTEE of ASSEMBLY, appointed to audit and settle the PUBLIC ACCOUNTS, will meet at the State-house, on the fifth day of September next, at 9 o'clock in the morning, to attend that business; and purpose to proceed on the same, by adjournments from day to day, until the whole is finished. The several county Treasurers, Collectors of Excise, and all others concerned, are therefore desired to have their respective accounts prepared for examination and adjustment, at the time and place aforesaid. And all such who shall fail therein, or neglect to produce their accounts and vouchers, before the 16th of the same month [at which time it is intended to settle the Provincial Treasurer's Accounts] must expect the Committee will be under the necessity of REPORTING such NEGLECT to the Assembly, at their next meeting.

Philadelphia, August 17, 1774.

TO BE SOLD, BY

WILLIAM RIGDEN, PAINTER, In Second-street, opposite the New-market, CHOICE LINSEED OIL, lately imported from Holland, at the following Prices, viz. by the Cask at 5s. 10d. per Gallon, by the ten Gallons at 6s. 3d. and by the single Gallon at 6s. 6d. per Gallon.

ALEXANDER BARTRAM,

Next door to the Indian King, in Market-street, purposes to leave this city in a short time, and is determined to sell off his large stock of goods remarkably cheap, for cash only, consisting of a large assortment of DRY GOODS and CROCKERY, some of the particulars of which are as follows, viz.

SUPER and superfine, second and low priced broadcloths; Wiltons, coatings, bearskins, baizes, half-thicks; red, scarlet and white flannel; spotted swanfin, rattinets and shaloons; ruffs, calimancoes, single and double damasks, durants, tammies, bird-eye stuffs, camblets, cambletees, faggathies, Scotch plaids, masquerades, lustered poplins, hair-bines, crapes, brillants and grazets; Wilton and Scotch carpets, carpeting by the yard, fustians, superfine white and cloth coloured jeans; fattenets, royal ribb, and superfine white German cord; black lassing, and serge denim; superfine silk striped damascus, red printed striped linen, plain and striped bengals and featherick, black and cloth coloured India taffety; black and cloth coloured satins, half satins and peelong; black paduasoy, figured and plain white sarinet; cloth coloured, striped and changeable mantuas; English and India perians, of different colours; a great variety of silk handkerchiefs; bandanoe, barcelona, roma, &c. red and purple, printed, map, and fancy cambrick handkerchiefs; cotton roma ditto; blue, and blue and red checked ditto; silk and linen checked ditto; plain and figured silk gauze; bordered gauze handkerchiefs; kenting and lawn aprons; kenting and lawn handkerchiefs; flowered and plain lawns; cambricks, muslins, chints, calicoes and cottons; fine and coarse Irish linens; brown holland; brown and white Irish sheeting, brown and white Russia ditto; dowlas, ravens duck, ozenbrigs, heffens, crocus, white and brown tickings, striped tickings, English and Flanders bed-ticks; superfine, yard wide, $\frac{1}{2}$, and apron wide cotton checks; $\frac{1}{2}$ linen checks and stripes; striped holland; a neat assortment of table-cloths, different sizes and patterns; figured dimities; Marfelles quilting diaper and toweling; mens marbled and white, ribbed and plain silk hose; mens and boys brown and white thread hose; womens and girls white thread and cotton hose; mens, womens, boys, and girls worsted hose; breeches patterns, both silk and worsted; mens beaver and purple leather gloves; mens thread ditto; womens white thread and cotton mitts; womens black, white, and cloth coloured silk ditto; black and cloth coloured worsted ditto; white and purple, plain and flowered black leather gloves and mitts; white Scotch threads; Taylors coloured threads and trimmings; a large assortment of crewels, canvass, ribbons, ferrits, tapes, binding, bobbin, playing cards, pins, Tulley garters; plated, Pinchbeck, gilt, brass, steel, and japanned shoe and knee buckles; brass, leather, paper, and glass ink-pots; scissars, table-knives and forks, pen-knives, sleeve buttons, snuff boxes, watch chains, hand steel-yards; snufflers, japanned and plain tin extinguishers; common, temple, and green glass spectacles; silver cap razors; hard metal tea-spoons; ivory, horn, and crooked combs; cane, bone, and ivory mounted fans; blond and thread lace, black and cloth coloured snail, gimp, fringe and ermine; garnet necklaces; Whitechapel and Glovers needles; an assortment of china, glass, and enamelled and plain Queens ware, delph bowls, and a large assortment of books and stationery.

N. B. Those that stand indebted to him, above the time agreed on, are desired to make immediate payment, otherwise he is determined to put their accounts into an Attorney's hands, to be sued for immediately, without respect of persons.

THE best Muscovado SUGARS in hogheads, tierces, and barrels; Montserrat, Barbados, and Tortola RUM; rice, Carolina foal leather, beaver, deer-skins, indigo, coffee, and Carolina reeds, just imported, and to be sold by BRIGHT AND PECHIN, At their store, in Water-street, about mid-way between Race and Vine-streets.

TO BE LET T,

And may be entered on the 22d of September next, THE Wet and Dry Goods Houses and Stores at Kennet Square; the extensive trade that has been and may be carried on at this place is so well known, that it is unnecessary to mention any thing farther. For terms, apply to

J. MUSGRAVE. Wanted, a neat four year old Bay Gelding for a match, he must be full 15 hands high, well and genteelly made; also a very neat young Gelding for a hackney, he must be of a good size, well gaited, of a lofty carriage, free from stumbling and starting, of good courage, and pace easy, for which a good price will be given. A few common horses on hand for sale, by J. MUSGRAVE.

August 2, 1774.

WHEREAS my wife MARY hath cluffed from me, I therefore warn all persons not to trust her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting from the date hereof.

JAMES PAULHILL.